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TROOPS ALL ASHORE

Last of Gen. Shafter's Force Landed
Early This Morning.

THEY MET LITTLE RESISTANCE

Insurgents Took an Active Part in
Protecting the Landing.

SHIPS SHELLED THE HILLS

The fact that cable communication is open and that nothing has been heard from Gen. Shafter or Admiral Sampson is regarded as indicating that everything is quiet off Santiago.

The State Department positively discredits the report of the landing of German forces at Manila.

All reports of engagements in which the army takes part must be hereafter made to the adjutant general.

The entire force under Gen. Shafter is now on Cuban soil, the landing having been completed at 1 o'clock this morning.

The District troops made another long march to Tampa Heights yesterday, and today engaged in battle drills.

The monitor Monadnock sailed for Manila today.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A special, dated at Playa Del Este, Cuba, today, says that at 1 o'clock this morning the last of Gen. Shafter's army of invasion had landed at Daiquiri.

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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, Daiquiri Harbor, Cuba, Wednesday, June 23, 5 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, June 23, 5:30 a.m.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon 6,000 trained American soldiers are encamped in the hills in and around Daiquiri, and 10,000 more rest on their arms on board transports off shore, ready to join those who have debarked as soon as the available launches and small boats can carry them ashore.

Time and sea and weather were propitious for the army of invasion. The navy and the army co-operated splendidly, and, as the big warships closed in on the shore to pave the way for the approach of the transports, and then went back again, three cheers for the navy went up from 10,000 throats in the troops, and three cheers for the army rose from ship after ship as the troops moved in to take their share in the hazardous game. It was war, and it was magnificent.

Insurgents Bore Their Share.

The Cuban insurgents, too, bore their share in the enterprise honorably and well. Five thousand of them, in mountain fastnesses and dark thickets of ravines, lay all last night on their guns, watching every road and mountain path leading from Santiago de Cuba to Guantanamo. A thousand of them were with sight of Daiquiri, making the approach of Spaniards under cover of the darkness an impossibility.

At 4 o'clock this morning, as the Associated Press dispatch boat approached Daiquiri, the entire island of Cuba seemed wrapped in soft mist, like that of the dog days in northern latitudes. It was seen that many of the troops that had been in the offing had drawn in toward shore, while three or four warships lay menacingly near the harbor approach. All around the transports steam launches and small boats were bobbing about like corks, the first indication of the true object of the undertaking ahead.

An hour later the sun was rising, and revealed the great semi-circle of troops, some close to the coast line, others a mile distant, with their decks crowded with transports and men, impatient to begin the landing.

As the dispatch boat of the Associated Press ran closer in, near where the New Orleans was lying with her great Armstrong guns trained on Daiquiri, flame and black smoke were seen rising from the town, the inevitable consequence of war and a sure sign that the Spaniards had gone, leaving a ruin behind them.

Warned to Keep Off.

The captain of the New Orleans shouted the news to the dispatch boat, adding: "You had better keep off a little. You are in range. They have a rifle on the hill on the eastern side of Daiquiri."

There is a steep, rocky hill, known as Punta Daiquiri, rising almost perpendicularly at the place indicated. It is a veritable Gibraltar in possibilities of defense. From the staff at its summit the Spanish flag was defiantly waving at sunset last night, but it was gone this morning, and with it the small Spanish guard which had maintained the signal station. Between nightfall and dawn the Spaniards had taken the alarm and had fled from the place, firing the town as they left. The flames were watched with interest from the ships. Two sharp explosions were heard at first, and then the report of guns from Spanish masked batteries, but they proved to be the explosion of ammunition in the burning buildings.

Three hours' waiting made the men on the transports impatient to get ashore and in action, and every move of the warships was closely watched by the soldiers.

A little before 9 o'clock the bombardment of the batteries of Juraguá was begun by the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. This was evidently a feint to cover the real point of attack, Juraguá being about half way between Daiquiri and Santiago de Cuba. The bombardment lasted about half an hour.

The scene then quickly shifted back again to the great semi-circle of the transport fleet before Daiquiri.

New Orleans Opens Fire.

At 9:30 o'clock the New Orleans opened fire with a gun that sent a shell rumbling and crashing against the hillside. The Detroit, Wasp, Machias and Suwanee followed suit, and soon the hillside and the valleys seemed to be ablaze as shot followed shot in swift succession, amid the wild and

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GERMANY AND MANILA

Considerable Indignation Felt Over
the Reported Action.

THE EMPEROR SHOULD EXPLAIN

State Department Officials Discredit Printed Stories.

CONFERENCE WITH MILES

Secretary Day remained at the White House a short time today after the reception by the President of Count Cassini. Secretary Day declined to talk about the reported occupation of Manila by foreign powers, headed by Germany. There is the highest authority for saying, however, that the administration does not believe this has been done or will be done. This belief is based on reports from Ambassador White and on the common sense idea that Germany is not going to interfere in the affairs of this country in the Philippines or anywhere else. It is well known to the administration that Emperor William is ambitious to secure footholds in the east for his country, but it is thought he is too prudent to deliberately insult this country and bring on a war between it and Germany. Notwithstanding the dense ignorance in Europe of this country, nobody in administration circles believes that Emperor William shares the idea that he could win either honor or glory for Germany in a conflict with the United States.

A Growing Indignation.
Despite the administration feeling that reports of German highlanders at Manila are untrue, there is growing indignation among prominent men who call at the White House that Germany has acted so as to arouse suspicion. There is also a feeling that there is probably more in these reports than the State Department will admit. This feeling is shared by democrats and republicans alike. Senator Faulkner is an instance. He said today that if the German highlanders are in Manila, and don't leave the country, the President ought to take steps to make them leave. Other men of prominence spoke in a similar strain.

It is even suggested that it is time for the administration to ask an explanation of Germany of her intention. It is admitted by all public men that the recent stories of Germany's purposes come from suspicious quarters and may be intended to foment trouble between Germany and the United States, but allegations from many districts of Germany, and the alleged methods does not bring a reliable report. Conservative and sensible men are willing to overlook these stories and to try to keep down bitterness in this country so long as the stories do not approach plausibility in their make-up. The latest story contains certain plausible phases.

What Germany Should Do.
It is argued today that the German ambassador and other representatives of the country here must be aware of the effect these stories are having in the United States. Knowing this effect, and the dangers which may arise, it is further argued that Germany should not lose time in sending such assurances to the United States as will dispel all doubt.

It is said today that the slightest attempt of Germany to go beyond international limits at Manila will raise a storm in this country that will have no parallel.

REPORTS OF BATTLES.

They Will Be Forwarded Direct to the
Adjutant General.

Arrangements have been made by the War Department by which reports of all hostile action in which the army may be engaged will be made to the adjutant general of the army. The order requiring this to be done was issued today by Gen. Miles and is as follows:

"After every battle, or engagement with the enemy, written reports thereof will be made by commanders of regiments, separate battalions or squadrons, companies or detachments, and by all commanders of a higher grade, each in what concerns his own command, which reports will be forwarded through the proper channel to the adjutant general of the army.

"Commanding officers of all detached or independent batteries, troops or companies in the field will forward a monthly company return direct to the adjutant general of the army.

"In order that the War Department may be in possession of the latest information respecting the army, all returns, muster-rolls, etc., will be promptly forwarded when due."

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Favorable Report on the Bill to Make
Him a Major General.

Chairman Hull of the committee on military affairs, in a report upon House bill 10683, fixing the rank of the adjutant general of the army, says:

"The adjutant general of the army is a position requiring the highest order of military ability. He must be skilled in all the branches of the service, being the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War, and in our country, which in times of war requires the organization and equipment of large levies of volunteers utterly unskilled as soldiers, his duties and responsibilities are such that your committee feel that the rank of major general is none too high.

"In Austria the rank of adjutant general or chief of staff is field marshal; in Belgium, major general; in England, major general; in France, major general; in Spain, major general; in Germany, general; in Holland, lieutenant or major general; in Italy, general or lieutenant general; in Japan, marshal; in Russia, field marshal."

Presidential Nominations.

The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Walter J. Reed, to be register of the land office at North Yakima, Wash.; John W. Oast of Virginia, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for third district.

Regular army—Subsistence department—Capt. James Nicholas Allison, commissary, to be commissary, with rank of major; First Lieut. Robert Lee Bullard, to be commissary, with rank of captain.

Volunteer army—Raymond Sulzer of New Jersey, to be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain; William F. Dunn of Wyoming, to be commissary, with rank of captain.

Navy—Ensigns to be Lieutenant Junior Grade—George N. Hayward and Samuel S. Robison.

CERVERA IN POOR PLIGHT

Only Two Ships of His Fleet Are Now
Available.

His Torpedo Boats Are Disabled— Ships' Batteries Stripped of Quick-Fire Guns.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

In Gen. Garcia's camp, Aurren Deras, Santiago de Cuba, June 22, per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23, 7 a.m.—A Cuban who left the city of Santiago on Monday night arrived at Gen. Garcia's camp on Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it. The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago and now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and light house, about half-way up the four-mile harbor.

The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, which is uninjured, lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, the Vizcaya, also uninjured, lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes, and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

Torpedo Boats Damaged.

The most important statement made was in substance that the torpedo boats have not, since their arrival here, made any attempt to leave, being unable to do so. The ships have only half their supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago.

The shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes were fired during the first bombardment by the Spanish fleet, and the loss and the quite large loss of life incident to it, there was little or no damage done. The earthworks were destroyed and one smooth-bore gun was dismounted on the west battery. Seven new guns are being put up facing the sea, three of which, on the west, are ships' guns of the six-inch rapid-fire variety, and automatic guns of all descriptions. It appears, as being dismounted from the ships and mounted on the earthworks surrounding the city.

A new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city.

Troops on Hill Nations.

The Spanish soldiers known as the regular troops are on half rations, and no rations or supplies are furnished to the local Spanish forces, numbering about 3,000 men. They are compelled to forage for themselves.

The spirit of discontent, it also seems, is very widespread among the Spanish troops, and an uprising in Santiago de Cuba is feared.

There is an absolute lack of drugs in Santiago, and, finally, the crews of the Spanish warships are on half rations.

POSITIVELY DISCREDITED

State Department Takes No Stock in Reports
From Manila.

Assertion That Germany Had Landed

Naval Force Attributed to Spain's
Desire to Stir Up Animosity.

The report that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila is discredited in the most positive manner by State Department officials and in the best-informed diplomatic quarters. It is looked upon as a part of the persistent foreign propaganda, inspired from Madrid, which has for weeks been seeking to stir up animosity between the United States, Germany, France and other countries. That the report is purely conjectural is shown from the fact that there is no communication out of Manila, and even Admiral Dewey, who holds the shore end of the cable, has not heard from in some days. The authorities here take strong grounds in maintaining that the good faith of Germany cannot be questioned, in view of the definite statements from the German foreign office and from the German ambassador to the State Department.

No Utter Motives.

These have brought out with the utmost positiveness that Germany was not only maintaining the strictest neutrality, but that intimations of ulterior motives on her part were unwarranted and were a reflection upon the good faith with which that empire deals with the outside world. The officials here regard such assurances as conclusive, and they will not even entertain the idea that the presence of German ships in Manila harbors is a menace. So long as there is no overt act of menace the authorities here will make no presumption of an overt act, but will rely implicitly on the assurances which Germany has voluntarily given. In some quarters it is suggested that such a serious condition of affairs might arise at Manila as to lead to foreign naval commanders to land forces for strictly police duty. But it is said by officials that no such condition has arisen thus far, and that there is every evidence that Admiral Dewey is strong enough to maintain order and protect the lives and property of all parties concerned.

No Foreign Entanglements Feared.
In any event, it is pointed out, the landing of a foreign force would be solely for policing purposes, in case an insurgent force should be raised, and such police protection would be quite distinct from a well-defined government policy to secure territory in the Philippines. There is no doubt that if such a policy becomes apparent on the part of any foreign nation it would constitute a menace against the interests of the United States, of which the authorities here would speedily take cognizance. Aside from the reliance placed on the voluntary friendly assurances of Germany, the officials are confident that the tact and foresight of Admiral Dewey will successfully maintain the interests of this government, and at the same time avoid foreign entanglements.

Adverse to McKim's Nomination.
The Senate committee on the judiciary today voted to report adversely the nomination of Edward R. McKim to be judge of the northern district of Texas. The committee divided upon party lines, the republicans supporting the nomination and the democrats opposing it. The nomination of Mr. McKim to be judge of the western district of North Carolina was not reached.

SCANNING THE MAP

Officials Here Tracing the Probable
Course of the Troops.

TWO LANDINGS BY SHAFTER'S MEN

The General's Base of Operations
Not Yet Known.

A MILITARY WIRE

The military situation at Santiago, so far as the War and Navy Departments know it, remains today precisely as it was at yesterday. Troops are being landed from General Shafter's corps, and this landing has not yet been completed. Neither Shafter nor Sampson has reported since their cablegrams received last night. It is gathered from these, taken in connection with the press reports, that only one landing in a military sense has been made, but naturally, with so large a number of transports to be discharged, the troops have been crisscrossed up and down the beach for several miles. The cable station is within seven miles of the point where the debarkation is going on. The officials here say that this work cannot be completed for several days, although of course the troops without their supplies may all be ashore before that time. One fact appears, namely: That General Shafter is arranging himself the details of landing, and that the military authorities here have allowed him to exercise his discretion in this, for they do not know whether he will make more than one landing or just where that landing is.

One beneficial effect from the landing at Daiquiri will be to distract the attention of the Spanish fleet from the harbor of Guanabacoa, where the cable station is located. The mines having been probably all removed, and the forts that command the lower harbor having been silenced, with the disappearance of the Spaniards from the country surrounding the bay, the navy will be in full possession of what it has long wished for—an absolutely safe and land-locked harbor in which all of Shafter's fleet can find refuge, and probably the transport of supplies to the occurrence of one of those terrific West Indian cyclones that are to be dreaded from this time forward.

A Dispatch From Col. Allen.

Gen. Greely received a dispatch this morning from Col. Allen of the signal service, in charge of the cable station established at Playa del Este, Cuba. It did not relate to military operations, but from the fact that no reference was made to important developments, it was inferred that the situation has not materially changed since last night, when the landing of troops was in progress. Col. Allen will make Playa del Este the cable base, in addition to the cable base at Daiquiri, which will be stretched from that point westward along the coast to the headquarters of Gen. Shafter. By this shore loop Gen. Shafter will be brought into direct cable communication with the War Department. Col. Allen is now hurrying forward preparations in this direction. He has all the material necessary for the shore loop, with instruments and operators ready to work the line as soon as the army headquarters are fixed.

It is not quite clear thus far at what point Gen. Shafter and his main body of troops have established their base. The official dispatches to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy spoke of a landing at Daiquiri, and a demonstration at Cabañas. Other official messages stated that the landing was going on simultaneously at two points, with a view to making an assault on Santiago in the front and rear. The press dispatches also speak of Juraguá as a probable point of landing. At whatever one of these points Gen. Shafter takes up his base the military telegraph lines will connect them with Playa del Este, and thence to the War Department. Being strictly a military line, it will not be open for commercial business, although the authorities will be disposed to give the press such facilities as are possible under the circumstances. Most of the unofficial messages, however, will have to be handled from Playa del Este, in order to avoid cluttering the military loop.

Scanning the Map.

Army officers were today intently scanning the map of the country around Santiago, with a view of locating the troops and fixing their formation on the eve of the advance. Daiquiri, which appears to be the main point of landing, is given on the military map of the War Department as Baiquiri, although it is more generally known by the former name. It is about fifteen miles due east from the mouth of Santiago harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from Baqueri to the entrance of Santiago harbor, and hence along the harbor to the city of Santiago. Besides this road, a railroad starts a few miles west of Baqueri, circling along the coast up to the mouth of Santiago harbor. Juraguá, the other point mentioned in the dispatches, is midway between Baqueri and Santiago harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing, and the railroad appears to take its start along the coast from that point. Back of this railroad and highway the interior shows mountainous formations, which would make the progress of an army difficult. It seems evident from an examination of the map that General Shafter's troops at Baqueri or Juraguá will move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad, and thus approaching Santiago from the southeast.

Another Landing Place.

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of Gen. Shafter's force will land west of the harbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest. The dispatches state that a demonstration was made against Cabañas, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago harbor, and not more than two or three miles from the mouth of Santiago harbor. Further to the west some sixteen miles is Aserradero, where Gens. Rabl and Garcia have a large force of Cuban troops. It is clearly inexpedient for this Cuban force to make the inland circuit clear around Santiago and form a junction with Gen. Shafter to the east of Santiago harbor. Their natural base therefore will be to the west, at Aserradero, co-operating with such of Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Aserradero to Cabañas. No road is shown along the west

line of Santiago harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making the assault on the west side of the city may be slow and laborious, through the tangled tropical underbrush, swamp and rock.

Besides the military map, the War Department has a large amount of confidential material at its disposal, including maps, etc., all along the present field of operations. These include large photographs of Baqueri. One of the photographs shows Baqueri as a scattered group of huts on the edge of a rugged declivity running down to the ocean. Huge boulders cover the rising ground, apparently making the picture of the town impossible. Another picture shows extensive tramways, elevated freight tracks and the elaborate plant of a large mining concern. This plant seems to assure facilities for handling the heavy artillery when it is brought ashore.

MUSTERED IN AS PRIVATES.

Two Nephews of President McKinley Join the 8th Ohio Volunteers.

Two near relatives of President McKinley have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers, to aid in the establishment of a safe and stable government in the island of Cuba. They are his nephews—John De Walt Barber and James Volunter McKinley—both of whom have been guests at the White House for some time. Like true patriotic sons of patriotic fathers, they yearned to enlist in their country's cause against the despotic rule of the Spaniards, and in order to do so expressed their desire and entire willingness to serve in the ranks with the other soldier boys. The President was urged by some of his friends to appoint them second lieutenants in the army, and he might easily have done so in filling the numerous vacancies in that grade caused by the recent heavy increase in the military strength. He declined, however, to exercise his prerogative in this matter in favor of his relatives, and said that inasmuch as they were willing to enlist as privates he would prefer that they do so. And that course was followed. They both applied for enlistment in the 8th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now encamped near Falls Church, as part of the 2d Army Corps. They were examined and met all the requirements, physical and other, and were today regularly mustered in the service of the United States at Camp Alger.

GERMAN INTERFERENCE.

American Syndicate Prevented From Building a Railroad in China.

U. S. Consul Fowler at Chefoo has informed the State Department of the action of the Chinese government on the petition of Dr. Yungwing for permission to construct a railroad from Tientsin to Shanghai along the coast of the province of Shantung. It appears that the petition was granted by the emperor, but was subsequently reconsidered and the permission withdrawn upon representations made by the German minister that his government had the sole right to all commercial enterprises in Shantung. Dr. Yungwing has a long and honorable career in New England, and is understood to represent an American syndicate in the proposed railroad enterprise in China.

According to one of the Chinese papers, Dr. Yungwing proposed that he should obtain the aid of American capitalists and engineers to carry out the undertaking, and the German minister said that Germany had obtained the sole right to invest capital and supply engineers for railroad construction in every part of the province of Shantung, and strenuously opposed the scheme proposed by Dr. Yungwing. He later, therefore, altered his scheme so as to provide that the proposed railway should not clash with the interests of the line which the Germans say they are going to build from Kyao-chau to Ichow, with which alteration the German minister professed himself satisfied.

THE TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Everything Working Smoothly and the Men Happy at Woodbury.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., June 23.—There are now at the park nearly 47,000 men, and these are being added to daily by from 500 to 700 recruits.

Everything is now moving smoothly at the park. The men are all contented and are working with a good will. The quartermaster's department has been thoroughly systematized, so that there is no longer the slightest difficulty for the men to get plenty of good, wholesome food. The regiments are nearly all equipped with new uniforms and are being armed as rapidly as the guns can be turned out of the arsenal.

For the first time in the history of the army of the United States an ambulance corps is being organized with a new adjunct to its efficiency. The object is to facilitate the proper handling of the sick and wounded on the field.

MONADNOCK TO SAIL TODAY.

Will Make Most of Trip Under Her Own Steam.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The monitor Monadnock will sail for Manila this afternoon. The collier Nero will also start about the same time. The war vessel will be coaled there, and the collier will be cast off and make the rest of the way by herself, the Nero standing by to be of assistance, if necessary. The Monadnock is fully equipped for the voyage and is under command of Capt. W. H. Whiting.

It is now stated that two batteries of the 2d Artillery and the Astor Battery will go to Manila on the Newport, which will convey Gen. Merritt to the Philippines.

Discouraged About the Omnibus Bill.

The friends in the House of the omnibus bill, known as the omnibus bill, are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to get the bill before a conference committee. To do this requires either unanimous consent or a motion on Friday, private bill day, to consider the amendments and send them to conference.

Efforts Have Been Made Heretofore to Secure Unanimous Consent, but Objection was Made. As the House will not be in session tomorrow, opportunity will be taken to proceed in regular order, and by a week from Friday the session may be so near the end that the effort will be useless.

The advocates of the bill are therefore a little discouraged at the prospect of action at this session.

Mr. Truesdell Makes a Purchase.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

DEER PARK, Md., June 22.—Mr. Geo. Truesdell, one of the former commissioners of the District of Columbia, purchased the Beckman farm, containing over 400 acres, in the vicinity of Deer Park. He will build on his grounds this summer. The farm is located on the road between Deer Park and Altamont.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

COUNT DE CASSINI

Russia's First Ambassador Received
by the President.

SIGNIFICANT WORDS OF SENTIMENT

The Unalterable Friendship of the
Two Nations.

A BRILLIANT SCENE

Russia's first ambassador to the United States, Count de Cassini, was formally presented to the President at 11 o'clock today by the Secretary of State. The ambassador, who was accompanied by his secretaries and other attaches, was received in the blue parlor of the Executive Mansion. There he delivered to the President his letter accrediting him to the government. All were in complete court costume. In the course of a brief address the ambassador spoke of the friendly relations that had always existed between the Russian empire and the United States, and expressed the hope that these cordial relations would continue for many years to come. The ambassador laid special stress and emphasis upon this part of his address. Altogether the speech was exceedingly friendly and cordial in tone, and did not contain a sentence not in entire accord with the feeling of perfect good will and friendship. The President's reply was in the same amiable vein.

The Ambassador's Address.

Count Cassini addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the letter whereby, by his majesty, the emperor, my august master, accredits me in the capacity of his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near the government of the United States of America."

"In confiding to me the position of his first ambassador in Washington my sovereign has designated to grant me the most significant honor, and procuring the expression of high esteem and unalterable friendship which for so many years have united the two governments and our two nations without the least cloud or interruption to disturb relations based alike upon a large and far-reaching political wisdom and upon a sincere and friendly sympathy."

"I venture to hope, Mr. President, that I will receive, as well from your excellency as from the part of the government of the United States, the most cordial and sympathetic to which I attach the highest value, and which will permit me to acquit myself to our mutual satisfaction in the mission which your excellency has designated to confer upon me."

President McKinley's Reply.

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: I have taken great pleasure in listening to your address and in receiving from your hands the letter by which his august majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has accredited you as his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to this government, and I extend to you a warm welcome to its capital."

"You accurately recall to me and through me to the people of the United States the cordial esteem and unbroken friendship which have ever subsisted between Russia and the United States. It is my heartfelt wish that the line of friendship which you have referred, resting as it does on such firm foundations, will steadfastly endure through all the centuries, and which you represent shall ever enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity and continued advancement."

"In welcoming you I cannot forbear to congratulate you upon being the first chosen ambassador of his majesty the tsar to the United States. Express the satisfaction it gave me, reciprocating the action of your government, to advance our representative at your court to the rank of ambassador, and to those of your citizens who may share the pleasure of your acquaintance and friendship."

"May I ask you to convey to his majesty, the Emperor of Russia, my warmest wishes for his happiness and the welfare of his empire."

TO ENLIST LAKE SAILORS.

Naval Recruiting Station Opened at Buffalo Under Lieut. Logan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Guthrie, of the United States navy, passed through Washington yesterday afternoon en route to Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been ordered to join Lieut. George W. Logan of the navy, at the Iroquois Hotel, for duty at a temporary recruiting station. This recruiting office will be opened at Buffalo for the purpose of enlisting the lake sailors, and about that place for the United States navy. The immediate purpose is to raise a crew for the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian dynamite vessel, which is believed that there will be a rush on the part of the sailors to enlist for service on the ship bearing the name of their native city.

Lieut. Logan has been on duty for some time at the Navy Department here in the bureau of navigation. He is under orders for the Buffalo, which is now fitting out at the New York navy yard, and will doubtless take a full complement of men with him to the ship. Surgeon Guthrie is also under orders for the Buffalo when the recruiting office is opened. He was recently detached from the Alliance at Annapolis and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on the ship. He has had many years of service on the different ships of the navy.

The enlistment of lake sailors is regarded as an important step by the Navy Department. If the experiment proves to be a success, it will be in a probability that a regular recruiting office will be established in several cities on the great lakes. Heretofore sailors for the navy have been enlisted nearly exclusively on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There is a dearth of American seamen at present, however, as the regular service and transport duty has depleted the ranks of experienced men to